HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

Vol. IV. WEDNESDAY, JULY 16, 1823. No. 179.

PRICES CURRENT.

		Wilmington July 5.		Fayetteville July 10.		Newbern. June 28.		Petersburg. July 11.	
		cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
Brandy, Cogniac,	gall.	a 140		100 a 150		175	200	130	175
Apple,		40	41	45	55	40	45	45	50
Peach,		—		50	75	75	85	50	60
Bacon,	lb.	8	11	8½	10	8	9	9	9½
Beeswax,		33	35	30	32	32	35	—	
Butter,		12½	15	15	25	18	25	—	
Coffee,		26	27	28	30	30		28	30
Corn,	bush.	60	65	60	65	55		55	50
Cotton,	lb.	11	12	10½	12	9½	10½	12½	13
Candles, mould,		10		13	16	12½	15	—	
Flaxseed, rough,	bush.	100	107	—		70		—	
Flour,	bbl.	750	900	700	725	850	900	650	750
Gin, Holland,	gall.	90	100	90	110	125			105
Country,		38	40	43	45	45	50	—	
Iron,	ton	9250	9500	10080	11200	—		9300	10500
Lard,	lb.	10		8	10	8	9	—	
Lime,	cask	150		200	300	—		150	200
Molasses,	gall.	30	32	38	40	39		33	37½
Porter, Phil.	doz.	—		250	300	—		225	250
Powder, Amer.	keg	—		700	800	—		550	700
Rum, Jamaica,	gall.	85	87	80	110	90	100	115	120
West India,		60	65	70	80	75	85	75	80
New England,		37½	40	40	45	45		38	40
Rice,	cwt.	300	325	350	400	350	400	—	
Shot,		—		1100	1200	—		1000	1150
Salt, Liverpool,	bush.	55			90	—		75	87½
Turk's Island,		45		65	75	—		—	
Sugar, Brown,	cwt.	750	950	850	1000	1000	1100	750	1250
Loaf,	lb.	—		17	20	18	20	15	25
Tea, Imperial & Gunpowder,		—		150	175	—		112½	175
Hyson,		—		100	120	—		—	
Young Hyson,		—		—		—		100	125
Tobacco,	cwt.	400		275	350	—		350	1050
Tallow,	lb.	9	10	8	9	10		—	
Whiskey,	gall.	37		35	40	40		35	38
Wine, Madeira,		—		125	400	—		250	400
Teneriffe,		—		123	150	160	175	—	
Sherry,		—		—		160	200	—	
Port,		—		200	325	—		—	
Malaga,		—		65	85	—		—	

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have the paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded. And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Whoever will procure seven subscribers and guarantee the payments, shall receive the eighth gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the postmasters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post-paid.

*** Gentlemen of leisure, who possess a taste for literary pursuits, are invited to favour us with communications

CAMP-MEETINGS.

A CAMP-MEETING, for Iredell circuit, will commence on Saturday the 24 of August, and conclude the Wednesday following, at Hickory Grove, three miles east of Jonesville, Surry county, N. C

2. For Salisbury circuit, at Ebenezer M. H. on Deep river, Randolph county, one mile from Meadenhall's mills, on Saturday the 9th of August, and conclude the Wednesday following.

3. For Guilford circuit, at Mount Zion M. H. lower part of Stokes county, to commence on Saturday the 16th of August, and conclude the Wednesday following.

4. For Caswell circuit, at Prospect M. H. in the south part of Caswell county, eighteen miles north-west of Hillsborough, to commence on Saturday the 23d of August, and conclude the Wednesday following.

Lewis Skidmore.

June 17. 75—

Hillsborough Academy.

AT the late examination of the students of the Hillsborough Academy, held in presence of the Faculty of the University of this state, fifteen young gentlemen were approved on the studies preparatory to the freshman class, and six for the sophomore.

The exercises of the Academy will be resumed on the last Monday in the present month.

The subscriber has engaged the assistance of a gentleman, who has taught for several years in one of the most distinguished classical seminaries in Maryland.

Idle, dissolute, and profane young men, who may think of resorting to this institution, are hereby forwarned, that neither at the Academy, nor in the town, will immorality meet with the least countenance.

Exclusive of the time allotted for recitation, regular hours for studying at the Academy, under the inspection of the teachers, are prescribed, morning and evening; so that the time usually mis-spent by students at their lodgings, will be here usefully employed.

John Rogers, *Principal*

June 24. 76—6w

FOR SALE,

In the town of Hillsborough, on accommodating terms, a large, convenient, well finished house, pleasantly situated, on a highly improved lot, containing every necessary out-building. Inquire of

James Webb.

June 3. 73—tf

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining at the Post-Office in Hillsborough, N. C. July 1, 1823.

A
James Allen,
James Armstrong, 2
Wm. Armstrong,
John Allen,
Miss Betsey Ashe,
Christopher Allen,
Thos. Armstrong,
John Allison.

B
Rev. Mr. Bingham,
David Berry,
Samuel Bigelow,
John Bird,
Wm. Baldwin,
Richard Bowing,
Charles Bruce,
Henry Burgar,
Gabriel Barba.

C
Rev. John M. Craig,
Samuel Childs, 2
William Carnal,
Miss E. A. Chapman,
Thomas Clancy,
Miss Jane Clancy,
John Cuming,
Mary Crabtree,
Henson Cotter,
John Campbell,
Alfred Call,
John J. Carrington, 2
Thos. Carrington,
James Cowan,
John Cheatham,
Nancy Carrell,
John H. Cattell,
James Carden,
Samuel S. Claytor,

D
Edward Davis,
Eliza Dotson,
Adam Duglass.

E
Robert Eaton.

F
Matthew Fulrail, 2
Rev. Jos. S. C. Frey, 2
Sarah Flemons,
William Fonville,
Thos. J. Fonville.

G
Rilty Gains,
Rev. Sam. Garrard,
Moses Gess.

H
Mary B. Herndon,
David Holloway,
Hanah Harriss,
Wm. H. Hall,
John A. Hogan,
Thomas Horn,
Richard Hinds,
John Hammons,
Rev. Wilis Harris,
Morgan Hart,
Silas Hopkins,
Claricy Hazel,
Cephus Hudson,
John Hunt,
William Harris,
Gilbert Hart.

Wm. Jamerson, 3
Samuel S. Jackson,
Wm. Ingram.

K
George Keer,
Wm. Kirkland, 3
Daniel Keer.

L
Ann Lockhart,
George Laws,
Samuel Lee.

M
James Mebane,
Jemima Moore,
J. M'Cauley,
John M'Kerall,
Willie P. Mangum, 2
James M'Adams,
John B. M'Mullin, 4
Nat. G. Muzzell,
A. D. Murphy, 2
Hugh Mulhollan,
Randolph Maybrey,
James M'Carel,
Parson Mangum,
Miss Julia Moore,
Henry M'Collum.

O
Henderson Owen,
Barnebas O'Farral.

P
Carsey Pickett, 2
Jacob Pealer,
James Pyles,
Samuel Pealer.

R
Thomas Reeves,
Archibald Rulen,
Guilliesh Rhodes,
John Reppy,
James Roberson,
Green Richards,
Charlotte Reaves,
Jacob Riley.

S
Joseph H. Sanders, 2
Jas. Strayhorn, jun.
Herbert Sims,
Willie Sweaney, 2
Willie Shaw,
Miss Nancey Scott.

T
James Tate,
James Thompson,
Joseph Terry,
Mary Thomas,
William Trice,
Elijah Teasley,
Thomas Taylor,
James Turner,
Martha Thompson.

U
John Umstead, 3
Halling Usher.

V
James S. Vaughn.

W
John Wilfong, 2
Wm. Wolff,
John Ward,
Jonathan Wheeler,
James Williams.

R. L. Cook, P. M.

July 9. 78—

BLANKS
for sale at this office

Annual Meeting.

THE annual meeting of the Orange Agricultural Society, will take place at the Union Hotel, in Hillsborough, on the Thursday after the fourth Monday in August next, when the officers for the next year will be elected. It is expected that the members will pay their dues on or before that time.

J. Taylor, jr. Sec'y.

June 2. 73—

State of North-Carolina,
ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1823.

Joseph Umstead vs. *James Roberts's heirs.* — Justice's execution—Levied on the lands of James Roberts, deceased.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court that Nathan Roberts, one of the defendants in this case, is not an inhabitant of this state: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks, for the said Nathan Roberts to appear at the next term of this court, to be held at the court house in Hillsborough on the fourth Monday in August next, then and there to show cause, if any he hath, wherefore the said land shall not be sold to satisfy the said debt and the costs thereon.

Test. **John Taylor, *Clerk.***

Price adv. $2 75 76—6w

State of North-Carolina,
ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1823.

Ellison G. Mangum vs. *James Roberts's heirs.* — Justice's execution—Levied on the lands of James Roberts, deceased.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court that Nathan Roberts, one of the defendants in this case, is not an inhabitant of this state: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks, for the said Nathan Roberts to appear at the next term of this court, to be held at the court house in Hillsborough on the fourth Monday in August next, then and there to show cause, if any he hath, wherefore the said land shall not be sold to satisfy the said debt and the costs thereon.

Test, **John Taylor, *Clerk.***

Price adv. $2 75 76—6w

State of North-Carolina,
ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1823.

William Horner vs. *James Roberts's heirs.* — Justice's execution—Levied on the lands of James Roberts, deceased.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court that Nathan Roberts, one of the defendants in this case, is not an inhabitant of this state: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks, for the said Nathan Roberts to appear at the next term of this court, to be held at the court house in Hillsborough on the fourth Monday in August next, then and there to show cause, if any he hath, wherefore the said land shall not be sold to satisfy the said debt and the costs thereon.

Test, **John Taylor, *Clerk.***

Price adv. $2 75 76—6w

State of North-Carolina,
ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1823.

Carter Garrard vs. *John Garrard dec'd.* — Justice's execution—Levied on the lands of John Garrard, sen. deceased.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Thompson Garrard, one of the heirs at law of John Garrard, deceased, and also one of the defendants in this suit, is not an inhabitant of this state: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks, that the said Thompson Garrard appear before this court, on the fourth Monday in August next, at the court house in Hillsborough, then and there to show cause, if any he hath, wherefore the said land shall not be sold to satisfy the said debt, with the costs accruing thereon.

Test, **John Taylor, *Clerk.***

Price adv. $2 87½ 74—6w

State of North-Carolina,
ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1823.

David Parker vs. *John Garrard, dec'd.* — Justice's execution—Levied on the lands of John Garrard, sen. deceased.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Thompson Garrard, one of the heirs at law of John Garrard, deceased, and also one of the defendants in this suit, is not an inhabitant of this state: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks, that the said Thompson Garrard appear before this court, on the fourth Monday in August next, at the court house in Hillsborough, then and there to show cause, if any he hath, wherefore the said land shall not be sold to satisfy the said debt, with the costs accruing thereon.

Test, **John Taylor, *Clerk.***

Price adv. $2 87½ 74—6w

JOB PRINTING,

Executed at this office with neatness and despatch.

State of North-Carolina,
ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1823.

Benjamin Bullock vs. *John Garrard, dec'd.* — Justice's execution—Levied on the lands of John Garrard, sen. deceased.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Thompson Garrard, one of the heirs at law of John Garrard, deceased, and also one of the defendants in this suit, is not an inhabitant of this state: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks, that the said Thompson Garrard appear before this court, on the fourth Monday of August next, at the court house in Hillsborough, then and there to show cause, if any he hath, wherefore the said land shall not be sold to satisfy the said debt, with the costs accruing thereon.

Test, **John Taylor, *Clerk.***

Price adv. $2 87½ 74—6w

State of North-Carolina,
ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1823.

Isaac Woods vs. *Thomas Wilson, surviving administrator of John Woods, deceased, Thomas Thompson, executor of Samuel Thompson, deceased, Rebecca Thompson, widow of said Samuel, who was joint administrator with the said Thomas Wilson of the estate of said John Woods, and the said Thomas Wilson and Jane his wife, Michael Robinson and Nancy his wife, William Woods, David Burton and Frances his wife, John Woods, David Woods, Young Woods, Robert Wilson and Sarah his wife, William Woods, and Henderson Woods, who are children and heirs at law of James Woods, deceased, who was one of the heirs at law of John Woods, deceased.* — Petition for distribution of the estate of John Woods, deceased.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court that Michael Robinson and Nancy his wife, William Woods, David Burton and Frances his wife, John Woods, David Woods, Young Woods, Robert Wilson and Sarah his wife, William Woods, and Henderson Woods, defendants in this cause, are not inhabitants of this state: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks, that the said Michael Robinson and Nancy his wife, William Woods, David Burton and Frances his wife, John Woods, David Woods, Young Woods, Robert Wilson and Sarah his wife, William Woods and Henderson Woods appear at the next term of this court, on the fourth Monday in August next, at the court house in Hillsborough, to plead, answer or demur, otherwise said petition will be taken pro confesso against them, and heard ex parte.

Test, **John Taylor, *Clerk.***

Price adv. $5 87½ 74—6w

State of North-Carolina.
GUILFORD COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, April Term, 1823.

Rebecca Rankin vs. *Jedediah Rankin.* — Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court that Jedediah Rankin is not an inhabitant of this state, It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Hillsborough Recorder and Raleigh Register, that he be and appear before his honour the judge of our Superior Court of Law, to be holden for the county of Guilford at the court house in the town of Greensborough, on the fourth Monday after the fourth Monday of September next, then and there to answer the charges of the said petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte.

A true copy.

Thos. Caldwell, c. c. s.

Price adv. $5 75. 70—3m

State of North-Carolina,
GUILFORD COUNTY.

Margaret Short vs. *James Short.* — Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court that James Short is not an inhabitant of this state, It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Hillsborough Recorder and Raleigh Register, that he be and appear before his honour the judge of our Superior Court of Law, to be holden for the county of Guilford at the court house in the town of Greensborough, on the fourth Monday after the fourth Monday of September next, then and there to answer the charges of the said petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte.

A true copy.

Thos. Caldwell, c. c. s.

Price adv. $5 75. 70—3m

State of North-Carolina,
GUILFORD COUNTY.

Jane Short vs. *Aaron Short.* — Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court that Aaron Short is not an inhabitant of this state, It is therefore ordered that publication be made for three months in the Hillsborough Recorder and Raleigh Register, that he be and appear before his honour the judge of our Superior Court of Law, to be holden for the county of Guilford at the court house in the town of Greensborough, on the fourth Monday after the fourth Monday of September next, then and there to answer the charges of the said petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte.

A true copy.

Thos. Caldwell, c. c. s.

Price adv. $5 75. 70—3m

State of North-Carolina,
ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1823.

William Rhodes, Zachariah Rhodes, Delilah Rhodes and George Rhodes, vs. *Zachariah Herndon, administrator of William Rhodes, sen. deceased, Benjamin Pattesail and Penny his wife, John Hutchins and Sally his wife, Amos Hurley and Polly his wife, Robert Smith and Mildred his wife, & Delilah Rhodes, widow of William Rhodes, sen. deceased.* — Petition for distribution of the estate of William Rhodes, sen. deceased.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court that Amos Hurley and Polly his wife, Robert Smith and Mildred his wife, are inhabitants of the state of Tennessee: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks, that the said Amos Hurley and Polly his wife, Robert Smith and Mildred his wife appear at the next term of this court, on the fourth Monday in August next, at the court house in Hillsborough, to plead, answer or demur, otherwise said petition will be taken pro confesso against them, and heard ex parte.

Test, **John Taylor, *Clerk.***

Price adv. $3 75. 74—6w

State of North-Carolina,
ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1823.

James Nicholson, Wyche Nicholson, Matthew Patton and Agnes his wife, Sugar Jones and Rebecca his wife, David Bowers and Elizabeth his wife, vs. *Thomas Thompson, administrator of the goods and chattels, rights and credits which were of Mary Howell, deceased, late of Orange county, and also against Burwell Loften and Michael Bailey, executors of John Clanton, deceased, and against Dabney Clanton, Henry Clanton, Robert Clanton, Edmond Bailey and Rebecca his wife, and George Whitehorn and Jackey his wife.* — Petition for distribution of the estate of Mary Howell, deceased.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court that Burwell Loften and Michael Bailey, executors of John Clanton, deceased, and Dabney Clanton, Henry Clanton, Robert Clanton, Edmund Bailey and Rebecca his wife, George Whitehorn and Jackey his wife, defendants in this cause, are not inhabitants of this state: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks, that the said Burwell Loften, Michael Bailey, Dabney Clanton, Henry Clanton, Robert Clanton, Edmond Bailey and Rebecca his wife, George Whitehorn and Jackey his wife appear at the next term of this court, on the fourth Monday in August next, at the court house in Hillsborough, to plead, answer or demur, otherwise said petition will be taken pro confesso against them, and heard ex parte.

Test, **John Taylor, *Clerk.***

Price adv. $5 25 74—6w

State of North-Carolina,
ORANGE COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, March Term, 1823.

Dicey Mangum vs. *John J. Carrington and others.* — Petition for partition of the land of John Carrington, deceased.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendants, George Moore and Elizabeth his wife, Carrington Knight, William Knight, John Knight, Nancy Knight, Elizabeth Knight, Jeptha Knight, James Knight, Jefferson Knight, Meekins Knight, Raleigh Knight, and Mary Knight, children and heirs at law of their mother Mary Knight, deceased, (which said Mary was one of the children and heirs at law of John Carrington, late of Orange county, deceased,) reside beyond the limits of this state, the eight last mentioned of whom are infants under the age of twenty-one years: It is ordered by the court that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for three months successively, that the said defendants who are of full age, and those under the age of twenty-one years, by their guardians, appear at the next term of this court, on the third Monday in September next and put in their answers to the said petition, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso against them, heard ex parte, and decreed accordingly. Test,

A. B. Bruce, c. s. c.

Price adv. $8 20. 66—3m

Alexander, Harrison & Co.

ARE thankful for the patronage they have received since they commenced business. They still continue their

Saddle and Harness-Making Business,

to which they have added a

Shoe Establishment.

All orders addressed to them shall be executed with strength, neatness and dispatch.

January 1. 52—tf

THE RACE HORSE

NAPOLEON.

ONE of the handsomest and finest sons of that unequalled horse Sir Archy, will stand in Hillsborough every Thursday and Friday, at the very reduced price of ten dollars the season. References may be had to his hand bills, where all particulars may be seen relative to his unequalled performances on the turf, his blood, and his great reputation as a foal getter.

Lewis Sherley.

April 22. 67—

THE SLAVE TRADE.

We are extremely gratified to find, that great efforts are making in England for the complete and final abolition of slavery in the British dominions. A vast number of petitions, one of which was from Manchester and contained nearly 30,000 signatures, have been presented to parliament, praying that measures might be adopted for this interesting object. We publish the debate on the subject in the house of commons, where it was brought forward by Mr. Foxwell Buxton, and supported by Mr. Wilberforce. Mr. Canning, though earnestly desirous of accomplishing the object, was disposed to proceed in a cautious manner, being apprehensive that even the warmth of debate in that house might produce mischievous consequences in the colonies where slavery existed. He called it a "*most fearful question*," one "in which a rash word or an ardent expression might raise a flame which would not be easily extinguished."

It is astonishing that men will not merely hold, but cling to, what they call *property*, at such risk and hazard as this. That for the sake of indulging themselves in idleness and luxury, for the accumulation of wealth, and the gratification of a sordid or indolent disposition, they will spend their days in the midst of misery and human degradation, and their nights in fear. If property, or any enjoyments which it can procure, can compensate for a life like this, we desire to rejoice that we are ignorant of this peculiar quality in its character.

Mr. Canning, in reply to the position that slavery was opposed to christianity, said that it "was not true that the *christian religion was emphatically opposed to slavery*." If Mr. Canning meant by this remark that there was no direct denunciation of *African slavery* in the New Testament, he was correct. But if there was no other passage in the Bible than the great rule of christian morality, inculcated by the Divine Saviour himself, viz. "Therefore, whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so unto them, for this is the law and the prophets"—the doctrine would be taught with sufficient explicitness.

The proposition now under the consideration of parliament, though opposed, is much less violently so than that of abolishing the slave trade was when it was first brought into discussion in Great Britain. All the efforts of the distinguished men by whom that measure was espoused, aided and supported by the powerful talents of Pitt, Fox, and others, were not able to carry it through parliament until after the persevering labours of twenty years. They, however, finally succeeded; and we have not a doubt they will carry their present measures in the same manner, and probably in much less time than was consumed in the former case. We wish them the most ample success in wiping off this foul stain upon their national character.

[*N. Y. Daily Adv.*

From the Liverpool Mercury.

We most readily withdraw a portion of our own commentary to secure the insertion of the following petition from a respectable body of practical christians, very properly designated the society of Friends. It is with pleasure we add, that we always find this useful class of christians amongst the foremost to promote every plan which has for its object the good of their fellow creatures.

To the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in Parliament assembled;

The respectful Petition of the undersigned, representing the Society of Friends, commonly called Quakers, in Great Britain and Ireland;

Showeth—That your petitioners have observed, with great satisfaction, the firmness and perseverance with which, from year to year, the parliament of the united kingdom has advocated the cause of the oppressed Africans.—They have rejoiced in the belief that the iniquity and cruelty of the slave trade continue to be felt and acknowledged by their own countrymen, whilst they have observed, with deep regret, the want of an effectual co-operation on the part of the powers of Europe.

Your petitioners, however, consider, that, whilst no legal provision is made for the gradual termination of slavery within the British dominions, the character of their country cannot be exonerated from the charge of injustice. At the last yearly meeting of the religious society which they represent, there prevailed a deep feeling for those who are still held as slaves, accompanied by a firm conviction that this practice is in direct contradiction to the merciful spirit of the gospel, and to the precepts of its Divine Founder. And your petitioners are impressed with a belief that the time is arived when it is their duty thus publicly to express the feelings of their brethren in religious profession, in pleading the cause of their fellow subjects who are deprived of the invaluable blessing of freedom.

They therefore respectfully entreat your early and close attention to the situation of hundreds of thousands of human beings now held in bondage in the British colonies. Regarding them as their brethren and sisters by creation, and as fellow objects of redemption by Christ, they earnestly beseech that no longer delay may take place in considering the best means by which they may be gradually brought into the enjoyment of that liberty to which, as men, they are justly entitled, and raised from that degraded condition in which every man is placed who is reduced to the state of a slave.

Your petitioners do not presume to suggest to parliament the way in which this desirable object may be accomplished. They are aware that great wisdom and prudence will be requisite in so providing for the gradual extinction of slavery, as that the slaves may ultimately come into possession of their liberty in the way which shall render it the most beneficial to themselves, and afford the greatest security to the colonial proprietors and to the state.

Entertaining, however, an unshaken belief that the religion which the Author of our salvation has introduced, would, if universally embraced and acted upon, ensure the present and eternal happiness of the human race, your petitioners are anxious that all your deliberations and decisions may be founded on the firm and immoveable basis of Christian principles; they are deeply solicitous that, by publicly recognizing the precepts of righteousness and truth as of paramount obligation, the British government may more and more commend the Christian religion in the sight of the nations of the earth: and then they reverently believe that the blessing and protecting providence of the Most High will be continued to their beloved country.

Signed by us, members of the meeting for conducting the affairs of the said society in the intervals of the yearly meeting.

London, the 7th of the Second Month, 1823.

[*Here follow the names.*]

The following is a chronological list of the various wars between England and France, during the last seven centuries:—

Date.	*Duration.*	*Date.*	*Duration.*
1141 - - -	1 year	1627 - - -	2 years
1161 - - -	25	1666 - - -	1
1224 - - -	3	1689 - - -	10
1254 - - -	5	1702 - - -	11
1329 - - -	21	1744 - - -	4
1338 - - -	52	1756 - - -	7
1422 - - -	49	1776 - - -	7
1492 -	one month	1793 - - -	9
1512 - - -	2	1803 - - -	11
1521 - - -	6	1818 - - -	1
1549 - - -	1		
1557 - - -	2	700 years.	266 years of war.
1562 - - -	2		

Those who, from practical knowledge, are well enabled to compute the numbers who fell in every year, might know that they would, in the aggregate, amount to no less than 26 millions of mankind, if ten thousand may be taken as a fair average for every year!

It is stated in the London Magazine, that Doctor Macculloch has preserved salmon, whitings and cod, in a dry state, and perfectly fresh, by means of sugar alone, and even by a very small quantity. Fresh fish may be kept by this means for several days, and when boiled are the same as if newly caught. Kippered salmon, preserved in this way, are far superior in quality and flavor, to those which are salted and smoked. The process is very simple; it is only necessary to cut the fish open, and applying the sugar to the muscular part, keep it in a horizontal position until it penetrates, after which it may be dried, and occasionally wiped and aired to prevent mouldiness. A table spoonful of sugar is sufficient for a salmon of five or six pounds in weight.

Information to the Ladies.—Plaid stuffs will neither shrink nor lose their lustre, by the following simple method of cleaning them. Wash them with soap and cold water, and starch and iron them before they are dry.

Charleston Courier.

Bennington, Vermon, June 10.

On the 2d inst. Mr. Aaron Sherwood, of this town, sheared, from one sheep, 18 pounds and 14 ounces of washed wool, which is of good quality, and about 15 inches in length. The sheep is four years old this season, and wighed, with the fleece on, 178 pounds. This we believe to be the largest fleece ever sheared in Vermont, or perhaps in the United States.

Newspaper Debts.—The conduct of some who call themselves honorable men, in regard to debts of this description is infamous. Means are sometimes resorted to, for evading their payment, which are shameful. When a man, after regularly receiving the paper for years, pleads that he only intended to take it for one year, and will pay for no longer time; when another refuses to pay, though he is perhaps a thousand miles beyond our personal reach, on the ground of the account not having been proved within a year; when another pleads the statute of limitation in bar of a just claim, we feel disposed to *gazette* these bankrupts in integrity, and expose them to the scorn of an honest people. There is no money more hardly earned than the subscriptions to newspapers—and it is a shame for any man, who is able, to hesitate a moment to discharge his newspaper account, when he knows it to be due.—*Nat. Int.*

Foreign Intelligence.

Six Days later from London.

New York, July 5.

Yesterday the fast sailing ship London Packet, capt. Benedict, arrived from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 24th of May, a few hours after the packet ship Robert Fulton, which has not yet arrived, and which has our packages of papers, pamphlets, &c. The only papers received by this ship, is a single file of the London Courier from the 19th to the 22d of May—both inclusive; and as these have been politely loaned by the owners, to all the publishers in this city, we have only had a few minutes to examine them. A summary of their contents, and such extracts as we have had time to make, will be found below.

The news from Spain is not so late as that brought by capt. Tunison, from St. Andero; but the intelligence from Catalonia, contained in the Paris papers of the 21st of May, (given below) is several days later than has been received through the same channel, and is of a very vague and doubtful character. We never for a moment gave credit to the rumor that Mina had made a dash into France, and that rumor is now proved to have been without foundation. In our opinion, also, this news tends to lessen the probability that any considerable engagement had taken place between Mina and marshal Moncey, near Catalonia, as reported by capt. Tunison, although it is sufficient to reconcile this conclusion with the assertion of captain T. *that he saw the official account of the battle.* Capt. T. stated that the news was received at St. Andero on the 20th of May. The battle therefore must have taken place as early as the 15th or 16th; for it would have been impossible for the news to have travelled over from Catalonia, on the east of the peninsula, to the extreme point of Burgos on the west, a distance of from three to four hundred miles in a direct line, and, probably, of five hundred to take the roads winding among the mountains, in a shorter time than four or five days, the whole country, moreover, being occupied with French troops, who, it is probable, would not have facilitated the progress of news of their own discomfiture. And besides, if a great battle had taken place between the 10th and the 20th of May, the result, on whichever side perched the eagle of victory, would have been communicated to Paris in a few hours by telegraph; and notwithstanding the censorship of the press, this result could not have been kept many hours a secret. Again: The news given below, from Gerona, the head-quarters of Moncey, is down to the 16th of May inclusive. At that time, therefore, no battle had been fought, and Mina, instead of being in the rear of the French army was marching in the direction of Barcelonia, for the purpose, as it was supposed by some, of joining Ballasteros. On the whole we suspect the story of the defeat of Moncey, had an earlier origin, as we now find in a letter from Bayonne, dated on the 13th of May, and this was republished in the Courier of the 21st. The same papers also contained a rumor that Mina had been deserted by his troops, taken among the mountains, and carried a prisoner to Perpignan! Up to the 13th of May, one of these stories was about as true as the other. We hope, however, our calculations may prove erroneous, and that Moncey or a large detachment of his army, has been cut to pieces; but it is not worth while to let our patriotic wishes and feelings blind our eyes to facts, or run away with our judgment.

The tone of the London Courier, relative to the affairs of Spain, appears to be more patriotic than it has been. After a few speculations as to the affairs of Catalonia, and the actual situation of Mina, the Courier proceeds to state that the duke d'Angouleme was advancing upon the capital without opposition, and would probably enter Madrid on the 24th of May. The editor then asks:

"And what next? Aye—what, indeed!—We have heard it said that a Regency will then be established in Ferdinand's name.—Admit it—we think it highly probable: but still the question, "what next?"—remains to puzzle us. Of whom will this regency be composed? By whom will it be recognised? What power will it be able to exercise? What foreign relations can it maintain? How many weeks will elapse before contending factions will dissolve it? Can any regency, in the existing state of the country, be established, which could continue to support itself? Look to the enormous expense of such a measure—and—which is infinitely more to the purpose, look to what must be the policy of England, if there should arise the slightest chance of a military occupation of Spain by France.—This country has hitherto stood aloof upon the supposition that, one way or the other, the contest might perhaps be soon terminated; but can it be imagined that a protracted war, or a protracted interference, would permit us to continue our present policy.

"The great obstacle to any tolerable adjustment of the question, arises from the royal family of Spain being in the hands of those who will listen to no terms. If the king's person should be removed to the Canaries, our ambassador would, of course, follow him, while, perhaps, the ambassadors of France, Russia, Austria and Prussia, would be accredited to the regency at Madrid. From such a position of affairs, it would be absurd to expect that any permanently pacific arrangements, or any pacific arrangements at all, could flow. In fact, the more we reflect upon the future, remembering what has passed and what is passing, the more we are perplexed to discover a satisfactory conclusion to the business."

The whole of this passage has an evident bearing towards a state of things that will lead to a general war, and an alliance between England and Spain.

It is stated in the French papers, that Oviedo, the capital of Austurias, has sent in its submission to the generalissimo, (the duke d'Angouleme.)

A letter from Lausanne, May 4, is published in the Brussels papers of the 10th, in which the writer states, that he fears he shall be obliged to quit that town, as Austria and Russia have caused an application to be made to the Cantons for the passage of an army through that country. "This demand," he says, "has been unanimously rejected. But I fear the neutrality of Switzerland will not be respected, and I shall fly, not to become a Russian or an Austrian." The fact of such a demand having been made was doubted at Antwerp, for two reasons—1st, that the French do not require any assistance; and 2d, that had the demand been made, Switzerland would not have had the energy to refuse it.

The news of the attempt of Russia, to assert upon an American vessel, the extraordinary claim advanced by that government relative to the north-west coast of America, had reached London, where it produced some excitement. The subject was immediately brought before parliament by sir James MacIntosh; but Mr. Canning replied that they had no other late information than that re-published in England from the American papers. The Russian claim is said to embrace 6 deg. of the coast which has long been in the possession of the North West Company. The tone of the British government is decided. They will neither submit to the claim, nor to the principle of national maritime law attempted to be established. The protest under the administration of the late marquis of Londonderry, had been repeated at the congress of Verona; and negociations are still pending, and in activity, at the court of St. Petersburg.

Marshal Soult's splendid collection of pictures are advertised for sale at Paris. They are said to embrace the *chief d'œuvres* of the great masters of every country.—*Thirty-eight thousand founds* are asked for five pictures painted by Murillo.

The chancellor of the exchequer has some measure in anticipation, which it is hoped will put a stop to lotteries in England.

The Courier of the 19th, says—"The merchants of the city who have had property seized in South America, by the different insurgent governments, to an immense amount, and from the various changes which have taken place, were unable to obtain any redress, are put in the highest spirits by the orders which have been transmitted to the British admiral, sir T. Hardy, which are to demand restitution of all property seized, without any exception, provided it can be proved to belong to British subjects.

London, May 22.

From the Etoile, of Wednesday.

Paris, May 21.

"M. the Duke de San Carlos, Grandee of Spain, has arrived in Paris.

"The new ministers, Calatrava and Zoraquim, had not arrived at Seville at the close of April.

"It is not true, as stated to-day by the *Journal du Commerce*, that general Romagosa has been beaten by Mina.

"The ex constitutionalist Lesage-Senault, died lately at Tournai, whither he had retired, in consequence of the law which banished him as a regicide.

"His royal highness the prince of Savoy Carignan arrived at Bayonne on the 10th. A detachment of 100 horse had been commanded to escort him; but the prince did not accept them, because the safety of the road rendered the precaution useless. His royal highness immediately set off for the head-quarters of the Duke d'Angouleme, under whose orders M. the Prince de Carignan is desirous of serving, in quality of a volunteer.

News from the Army of Spain.

"Gerona, May 15.

"A despatch was received at midnight from M. the Marshal Moncey, who had marched out to attack the enemy. He writes that Mina had just retired. His excellency regrets not having heard a certain whizzing noise, which would have invigorated his old years. This is his own expression.

"The movements of general Molitor will contribute greatly to discourage Milans, and force him to take the route to Barcelona.

"The fort of Figueras continues to fire some bombs; a portion of the inhabitants have returned to the town, and treat our soldiers well.

"May 16.

"M. the Marshal returned to Gerona shortly after the despatch of my last letter. Milans had evacuated the strong positions which he occupied; he is marching in the direction of Barcelona, which was the only route open.

"Our troops are full of ardor, and joyfully execute all the manœuvres which approximate them to the enemy, whom they burn to contend with.

Extract of a private letter dated Puycerda, May 11.—"The report of the arrival of Mina at Ripol and Canipreon is true—our troops having intercepted him in his route to Barcelona, he was compelled to retrace his steps. He dares not enter any of the towns; all sound the alarm bell at his approach, and the inhabitants arm themselves to unite with us. He would have attempted to traverse Spanish and French Cerdagne, in order to throw himself into La Seo d'Urgel, had he not feared the infantry and cavalry in this quarter.

"He has now divided his troops into two columns, which are closely pursued by two of our brigades; he appears desirous to march upon Cardona; but the division of Molitor, which is arriving from Arragon, will prevent him.

"If Mina does not find means to enter some fortress, he must come to some engagement with our troops; in both cases his destruction is inevitable."

Paris, May 17.

The last letters from Lisbon, dated the 2d of May, announce that in the north of Portugal, new insurrections had rendered necessary the precipitate departure of the garrison of Oporto. They also mention the return of gen. Rego into the Portuguese territory.

News from the Army in Spain.

From the Journal des Debats.

Paris, May 17.

Intelligence has been received from Gerona, dated 11th May. Nothing new had transpired in that quarter. Baron D'Eroles (who knows the passes of the mountains as well as Mina, and whose troops are equally accustomed to guerrilla warfare) was in pursuit of Mina. The other corps had begun to move, in order to invest Barcelona, and to form a line along the Ebro.

Copy of a letter from the Baron D'Eroles, to Marshal Moncey.

"As I have already had the honor of communicating to your excellency, I yesterday began to move my troops towards Vidra, when on my advance thither I learned that the enemy had retreated upon Berga. Hereat I calculated that the position of Vidra would remove me too far from the line and I proceeded to San Pedro de Torello in order to march to-day in the direction of St. Tuirte de Besora, and perhaps to push to the right, as far as Ripal. It is in one of these two positions that I shall wait the determination of the Count Curial and Gen. Donnadieu. I have annexed to them my opinion, which is to harrass Mina until he shall be totally destroyed; and I can assure your excellency, that if we vigorously pursue him during eight days, the want of ammunition and provision will cause his destruction.

"Baron de Eroles."

Constantinople, April 10.

It is generally asserted here that the Greeks will not negociate with the Porte, except on the basis of their independence. Lord Strangford appears to endeavor to effect an arrangement. The negociations with Persia are not near to a termination. The Porte is said even to have declined the mediation of Lord Strangford.

London, May 22.

From the Moniteur of Monday.

NEWS FROM THE ARMY.

Lerma, May 15.

The Duke de Reggio entered Valladolid yesterday, at 11 o'clock, A. M. at the head of the division d'Autichamp. It would be difficult, to conceive the welcome which the troops received on entering the town; it surpassed all that has been manifested.

The advance guard of the 1st corps, commanded by general Vallin, immediately marched upon Douro, and de Fudelia.

It was announced that l'Abisbal had marshalled his forces at Olmedo, Cocas, Santa-Maria de la Neiva and Segovia; but there were found upon this route, only a few feeble detachments.

The following intelligence has been communicated from Valladolid, under date of the 11th inst.

The inhabitants of the town of Avila having demolished the pillar of the constitution, and imprisoned the political chief, about 2000 men from Madrid entered that place, and liberated him. The Royalist inhabitants fled. Tamora having declared for the king, the inhabitants require that the troops may be sent thither, to insure tranquility. Medina, Olmedo, and other communes of that province, have demolished the constitutional pillar.

It is known that on the 4th May, Morillo was at Leon, with 1200, with the intention of forming an army of reserve (4th corps.) A month ago, there were with him 170 soldiers of that regiment

of the guards, of whom only three now remain, and these, it is necessary to watch vigilantly.

At Cuellard, 9 leagues from Valladolid, there appears a few *liberal* soldiers; at Sep[illegible], also, some soldiers presented themselves and fled, after having plundered the churches. They carried off three priests. At Santa-Maria de la Nieva, the Libereaux are in number 2400; in Somo Sierra, there are 800 men cantoned between Buitraso and Cabanillos.

The soldiers of Ballasteros desert daily, and the recruits which he mustered from the mountains, have returned home.

TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCH.

Paris, May 19.

Copy of a despatch from Aranda:

"On the 15th the head quarters of his royal highness arrived here. Gen. Obert is to-day at Almazan, and to morrow will be at Siguenza. He is perfectly well received every where; he communicates with Bessieres, who has taken two hundred men, two hundred muskets, and four pieces of cannon from Ballasteros, who is retiring towards Valencia; he loses considerably by desertion.

"Marshall Oudinot was on the 11th at Valladolid, where he was received, if possible, with more lively enthusiasm than in any other place. The vanguard has proceded towards the Douro."

Intercepted letters and various reports announce from all quarters, the weakness of the constitutionalists, and the good spirit of the royalists in the provinces.

A late number of the Dublin Evening Post says,—We have learnt from a gentleman very conversant in the condition of the South of Ireland, that emigration, which was principally confined to the north, has begun with great activity in Munster. From the neighborhood of one town, Borrosakane, thirty Roman Catholic families have recently emigrated to America. Maryland, which is in some respects a Catholic state, and Philadelphia, are the destinations, we believe, of these and other families."

HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, July 16.

Orange County Bible Society.

The first anniversary meeting of the Auxiliary Bible society of Orange county, was held at this place on Monday last, the 14th inst.

The president, the hon. Wm. Norwood, took the chair at the hour appointed, and the meeting was opened by reading the 60th chapter of Isaiah, by the Rev. E. B. Currie.

The treasurer's report was presented, read, and, on motion of Dr. James Webb, accompanied by some pertinent remarks, accepted.

The board of directors presented their report, which was also read and accepted.

On motion, *Resolved*, That the thanks of this society be presented to the honorable the president of this society, for his valuable services during the past year.

On motion, *Resolved*, That the sum necessary to constitute an annual member of this society be reduced to one dollar.

On motion, *Resolved*, That the anniversary meeting of this society in future be held on the first Monday in August.

On motion, *Resolved*, That the thanks of this society be presented to the Rev. E. B. Currie for his excellent and appropriate anniversary discourse, delivered at this place on Sunday last.

The following persons were elected to fill the respective offices for the present year:

Hon. Wm. Norwood, *President*.

Duncan Cameron, William Kirkland, and James Mebane, esqrs. *Vice Pres.*

William Huntington, *Treasurer*.

Rev. John Witherspoon, *Cor. Sec'ry*.

Walker Anderson, *Recording Sec'ry*.

Directors—The hon. Frederick Nash, Dr. James Webb, Dr. T. J. Faddis, D. Hearn, Thos. Lynch, Moses M'Cown, esq. John Byrd, esq. Willie Shaw, esq. Dennison Olmstead, William Morrow, Thomas D. Bennehan, esq. John Scott, esq. Thos. Ruffin, esq. Stephen Moore, William Woods.

All ministers of the gospel, who are members of the society, are ex officio directors of the same.

The First Report of the Board of Directors of the Bible Society of Orange County, auxiliary to the American Bible Society, July 14, 1823.

The board of directors, in presenting their first report to the society, deeply regret they have so little matter of an interesting nature to communicate. They have to confess with shame their own inactivity, and to deplore the little interest which is manifested within the limits of their operations, in the cause of the Bible. They trust, however, the season of inactivity and indifference has passed away, and that the operations of a subsequent board will, during the second year of our infant society, be marked with diligence and energy. There is a loud call for diligence and energy. The county of Orange, the primary field of our labours, presents a population of 23,492 precious immortal souls. There are, perhaps, in this population 4000 families, and of these, many destitute of the word of life. It is our object and our desire, that this word should be put into the hand of every individual; not only that every family should possess the Bible, but that every soul should be enabled to make it his daily companion.

The board acknowledge with gratitude the assistance they have received from the parent society during the first year of its operations; and humbly and confidently hope, that in time to come, they will be enabled to manifest some returns of gratitude in the effectual aid they may give to this best of institutions. Of the 100 bibles and 75 testaments received from the parent society, 110 have been distributed in a judicious manner. And the board would here beg leave to mention, with gratitude, the assistance they have received, in this good work, from Mr. William Woods, who has manifested a zeal and ardour worthy of so good a cause. May his example be imitated by many, by all.

The anniversary meetings of the parent society seem to be attended with increasing interest; and from the reports and monthly extracts which are duly received by this board, they rejoice to perceive its wide spreading influence. In every section of our country auxiliary societies are springing up, as so many fountains where issue streams to refresh and make glad the city of our God. May these be multiplied until Zion's thirsty hill become as a well watered garden. The board conclude their too barren report, by expressing their earnest desire that every minister of the gospel within their bounds, every officer in the church, every pious layman, every mother and daughter in Israel, every parent, every master and head of a family, may be excited to active and diligent labour in the circulation of the word of God.

Fourth of July.

Agreeably to the arrangements of the committee appointed for that purpose, the citizens in the vicinity assembled at the Red House, near Murphey's mills, at 11 o'clock, to celebrate the anniversary of our independence. David Nelson, esq. presided, and Dr. A. Brown was appointed secretary. The Declaration of independence was read by Mr. Victor M. Murphey, and an oration delivered by Dr. James A. Craig.

The procession commenced at half past twelve o'clock, and was preceded by a fine band of musicians, playing "Jefferson and Liberty." During the march there were two companies of infantry under parade, commanded by captains Russel and M'Daniel, which fired a round for each of the United States. When the procession had finished, the company partook of a plentiful dinner and refreshments prepared by captain Wm. Jones. After the cloth was removed, the following toasts were drank:

1. **The day we celebrate**—A choice band of patriots and heroes planted the tree of liberty—May it be clothed with perpetual verdue, and may its branches extend to the ends of the earth.
2. **The President of the U. States**—His administration has been characterized by firmness, and it has been strictly republican.
3. **The Congress of the U. States**—The key stone of the federal arch.
4. **The Judiciary of the U. States**—The ark in which is deposited the great charter of American freedom—May the centinels who watch over it never slumber on their posts.
5. **The Navy of the United States**—It is already encircled with a halo of glory.
6. **George Washington, the illustrious General and Statesman**—May the sons of Columbia emulate the example, and be governed by the precepts of him, who gave to America freedom, to the oppressed an asylum.
7. **Thomas Jefferson, and the other surviving ex-presidents of the United States.**
8. **The Greeks.**—May we see neither the Turk trample the Greek, nor the Russian enthroned in Constantinople; but see the Greek Islands and Main,—all that bore the name dear and hallowed of Greece,—combined into a wise and vigorous shape of power, and from that power emenate civil and religious liberty.
9. **The Marquis De La Fayette**—Among the distinguished foreigners, who served under the revolutionary banners, is the marquis De La Fayette—As long as liberty is prized the highest of boons, so long will the name of this patriot live in glory.
10. **The Republics of South America**—May the tree of liberty which is planted in South America, find a congenial soil—May it take a deep and lasting root, and extend its branches from the Isthmus of Darien to Cape Horn.
11. **Agriculture and Domestic Manufactures**—The most productive source of national wealth and happiness.
12. **General Andrew Jackson, the distinguished officer and patriot**—His military and civil services entitle him to the esteem and gratitude of the American people.
13. **The memory of the Heroes and Sages of the Revolutionary War.**
14. **The Constitution of North Carolina**—There is no state constitution so perfect, but that time may discover in it defects, and wisdom and justice suggest amendments.
15. **The Governor of North Carolina.**
16. **The President of the University of North Carolina**—Whilst the hero and statesman are recounted at the festive board, the patrons of science should not be forgotten.
17. **General Joseph Warren**—The first victim of rank that fell in the revolutionary struggle—In his integrity and patriotism entire confidence was placed. To the most undaunted bravery he added the virtue of domestic life, the eloquence of an accomplished orator, and the wisdom of an able statesman.
18. **The advocates for reform in Europe**—May the sword which is drawn in the cause of liberty, triumph over despotism.
19. **General Nathaniel Green.**—In the campaign of 1781 he displayed the prudence, the military skill, the unshaken firmness, and the daring courage, which are seldom combined, and which place him in the first rank of American officers.
20. **The Spanish Constitutionalists**—May they be enabled to establish a free and representative legislature, a free press, independent judges, lay the foundation for the growing good cause of religious toleration, and baptise Spain into the household of liberty.
21. **The states of New-York and Virginia**—already amongst the most distinguished in the union—may they diligently employ themselves in the grand objects of internal improvements, and thus be emulous in contributing to the dignity and importance of their states; but *never again* condescend to play with each other at *a game of nine pins*.
22. **John Quincy Adams, Secretary of State**—May he prove a second Purdy in the next presidential election-race.
23. **The Old Bachelors**—May the law of the land be, that in *winter*, they sleep under *a linen sheet*; and in *summer* under *three dutch blankets*. (Cheers, three times three!!!)
24. **The North Carolina Fair**—

All nature was sad, the garden a wild;
And man the hermit sigh'd, till woman smiled.

*** We have been politely favoured with a copy of the oration, but have not room for its publication this week.

Washington City, June 1.

Executive Appointments.—The hon. *John M'Lean* of Ohio, formerly a representative in congress, and recently commissioner of the general land office, has been appointed, by the president of the United States, post master general, in the place of the hon. *R. J. Meigs*, resigned; and *George Graham*, esq. of this city, has been appointed to succeed the hon. J. M'Lean as commissioner of the general land office.—Both the new incumbents attended, took the oath of office in their respective departments this morning, and forthwith entered upon the duties of their appointments.

Mr. M'Lean, we understand, is a native of New Jersey, but has long resided in Ohio, where he held the important office of chief justice for a number of years, fulfilling the duties of his station with distinguished ability. Mr. George Graham is a resident of this city; has held the post of chief clerk of the war department under Mr. Crawford's administration; and afterwards, when Mr. C. was called to preside over the treasury by Mr. Madison, Mr. G. was appointed acting secretary of war, and subsequently succeeded Mr. R. Cutts as president of the United States Bank in this city: integrity and fidelity have been evinced in every trust which the executive has hitherto reposed in him.

[*Gazette.*

Destructive Fire at Darien, Georgia.—On the 13th ult. the Darien Upper Steam Saw and Rice Mill, one of the finest establishments, of the kind, in the world, was consumed by fire. This establishment gave employment to 1000 persons at least, of various descriptions.—Within the last seven months $12,000 worth of pine, cypress, and other timber had been purchased for the mill—2,000,000 feet of boards had been sawed—one million of which, worth $16,000, were burnt—making a most grand and terrific blaze. The loss of the rice mill is greatly to be deplored, not only by the planters, but by the whole community, on account of the superiority of this mill in cleaning rice by a new process. The proprietors are insured on it to the amount of 40,000; but this (says the Darien paper) is a small remuneration for such a monument of genius and skill, and the vast profits it would soon have yielded.

Judge Skinner, United States' Judge for the Northern District of New-York, has, in a very able and learned opinion, decided that the law of that State giving to the North River Company the exclusive privilege of steam navigation on the Hudson, is unconstitutional.

Emigrants.—There has this season, an unusual number of foreigners arrived at the Canadas. It is stated that a steam-boat from Quebeck to Montreal brought at one trip *six hundred and thirty* settlers, the greater part of whom were from Belfast, Ireland.

A number of the Friends are forming a settlement in Michigan territory, near the head waters of the river Rouge. The business of the land office at Detroit, in disposing of lands to emigrants, was seven fold greater during the month of May than it has ever been during the same month of any preceding year.

Powder Explosion.—Lately at Dover, New-Hampshire, a person with a quantity of powder in a wagon stopped at a store to sell a part of his cargo. From one of the kegs, a small quantity had strewed upon the ground as the wagon came up—a boy unobserved, seeing the powder on the ground, got a cole of fire and touched it—the flash communicated fire to a quantity of straw in the wagon, which was soon in a blaze; the horses started, and after running some distance stopped, and three men seeing their distressed situation, attempted to release them from the harness; when the powder exploded, tearing to pieces the wagon, and so wounded the men that two of them have since died.

The Paris Constitutionnel of the 15th May states, upon the authority of a private correspondence from the theatre of war, that, up to the 7th of that month, not one of Mina's soldiers had deserted or returned to his home. All the constitutionalists who left their dwellings on the approach of the French, joined the banners of Mina.

Forty-nine deaths, by sickness, occurred on board the Cyane, during her late cruise in the West-Indies and on the coast of Africa. Several valuable officers were among the number of victims.

York, (Penn.) July 1.

We hear that on Saturday evening last, the lightning struck the lightning rod at the barn of Jacob Smyser, esq. of Westmanchester township. Three children who were at some distance were stunned by the stroke. The barn sustaining no injury, affords another evidence of the utility of the lightning rod.

Bull-Baiting.—**We are mortified in finding it necessary to communicate to the world the disgraceful fact that the barbarous sport of a Bull Baiting took place in our neighbourhood yesterday, on the Jersey side. The particulars we have not heard; but we have received no intimation that the civil magistrates of New-Jersey interposed their authority to prevent the fete. One person, at least, paid dearly for his share of the sport; for we were last evening informed at the police office that a Mr. James Wilson, an Inn-keeper of Boston, now on his way from Philadelphia, had his pocket picked at Powles Hook, and his pocket book taken, containing 1945 dollars. Mr. Wilson offers a reward of $300 for the recovery of his money.** *Com. Adv.*

Austin's Grant.—A New Orleans paper states that the government of Mexico has confirmed to Mr. Austin the privileges he claimed in Texas, and sanctioned his proceedings there authorized under the government of Iturbide.

Ithaca, June 18.

Sagacity of a Dog.—One day last week, the horse of a traveller, harnessed to a waggon, took fright, broke loose from the sign-post where he was fastened, and ran through the streets at full speed. A dog belonging in this village was observed to follow him for a considerable distance. He at length succeeded in getting ahead of the horse, seized the bridle, and stopped him until a man come to his assistance.

Manufacture of Pins.—We observe it stated in the Mechanics' Gazette, that Mr. Whittemore, of the city of New York, has so improved the machine for making *pins*, (originally invented by an American,) as to make from the simple wire, 80 *per minute*, completely headed and pointed entirely by the machine, with only one hand to turn the crank. "Great as this ingenious improvement is, we learn from the Minerva, that a native American, who is now a resident of Philadelphia, has lately invented a machine for making pins, about three feet square, which may be worked by a boy twelve years old, who, without any previous instruction, can make *sixty pins in a minute*, being *double* the number manufactured in the same space of time by Mr. Whittemore's invention. All that is necessary in the new machine, is to introduce the end of a coil of wire, and by turning a crank, the wire is gradually drawn into the machine; it is there cut to the proper length for the shank of a pin, a spiral head is simultaneously formed, and placed on it; afterwards both are attached firmly together; and, by the means of a grind stone, the point is formed, and the pin falls out of the machine, which, after having been submitted to the process of whitening, is in every respect, like those now imported from Great Britain.

The principle on which the two machines are formed, appears to be the same, though it is evident that the one invented at Philadelphia possesses a great advantage over the other in producing double the quantity of pins. This is certainly a remarkable age for inventions; and that spirit for discovery which formerly belonged in a peculiar degree to the French nation and was so readily improved on by the English, seems to have been largely transferred to our countrymen. *N. Y. Ev. Post.*

St. Paul's Cathedral.—This structure was thirty-five years in building, and cost seven hundred and thirty-six thousand seven hundred and twenty-two pounds sterling. It is five hundred feet long, two hundred and fifty feet wide, and the summit of the dome is three hundred and forty feet high.

St. Peter's Cathedral, at Rome, was one hundred and five years building; it is seven hundred and twenty-nine feet long, three hundred and sixty-four wide, and four hundred and thirty-seven feet high to the summit of the cross.

DIED,

At Norfolk, on the 2d instant, Mrs. ELIZABETH BARRON, consort of commodore Barron.

At the residence of her father, in the vicinity of Lexington, Kentucky, on the 18th inst. Miss LUCRETIA HART CLAY, daughter of the hon. Henry Clay.

STATE OF THE THERMOMETER.

		Sun rise.	Sun set.	Greatest heat.
July	9	72	86	91
	10	72	90	94
	11	73	89	94
	12	72	89	93
	13	—	—	84
	14	65	84	87
	15	71	87	90

BOARDING.

MRS. John Bruce will be glad to get two or three students of the academy as boarders this session.

July 16. 79—

Union Hotel Stock.

WILL be sold at the Market House in Hillsborough, on Saturday the 19th inst. for cash, nine shares of stock in said hotel, to pay the instalments due thereon. Those who have failed to pay will avail themselves of this notice.

John Taylor, *Sec'ry.*

July 8. 78—2w

WILL BE SOLD,

ON Monday the 21st day of July next, at the late dwelling house of George Clancy, deceased, all his Household and Kitchen Furniture, a parcel of Sheaf Oats, and many other articles not mentioned. A credit of twelve months will be given for all sums above two dollars, the purchaser giving bond and good security: for all sums under two dollars, cash will be required.

On the same day a negro boy will be hired until the 28th day of December next.

Notice is also hereby given, that letters of administration was granted to the subscribers on the estate of George Clancy, deceased, at May term of Orange county court, 1823. All persons indebted to the said estate are therefore requested to make immediate payment; and those having demands against the estate are requested to present them duly authenticated for payment within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery. For the convenience of those that may wish to make settlements with the estate, we will attend on the day of sale and the day following for that purpose.

Wm. Huntington, } *Adm'rs.*
Thos. Thompson, }

June 30. 77—3w

From the Charleston Courier.

RELIGION SOOTHING SORROW.

Again I see returning spring,
With many op'ning blossom,
But what, alas, again can bring
Peace to the anguish'd bosom?

Again I see the morning ray,
When sable night's departed,
But what again can joy convey
To him that's broken hearted?

At eve I see the stars illume
The canopy of heaven;
But what can cheer the hapless doom
Of man to mis'ry driven?

Religion's voice! its power divine,
More dear than op'ning blossom,
Than morning ray, or stars that shine,
Can sooth the anguish'd bosom.

SCRAP FROM DARWIN.

No radiant pearl which crested fortune wears,
No gem, that twinkling hangs from beauty's ears;
Not the bright stars, which nights blue arch adorn,
No rising suns that gild the vernal morn,
Shine with such lustre—as the *tear*, that breaks
For others woes, down *virtue's* manly cheeks!

BIBLE SOCIETY OF PARIS.

REV. MR. SUMMERFIELD'S ADDRESS.

Delivered before the Protestant Bible Society of Paris, 16th April, with the reply of Mons. S. Billing, one of the secretaries of the society.

MY LORD—It is with unaffected humility that I rise to address you upon a subject which has now become too vast for human description, and far removed above the eulogy of human praise. The *Bible cause* has attained such a glorious lustre, that it is like a mirror polished by the hand of heaven, and the breath of the earth-born worm who attempts to point out its beauties, rather *sullies* than correctly delineates them. Still humiliating as this consideration is, and strange as the paradox may appear, we approach it with a degree of *confidence*, for the *very reason that it is the Bible cause*, firmly persuaded, that although no tongue is adequate to the description, yet it cannot suffer in the *weakest* hands; for the testimony concerning it is so supremely excellent as to dignify any kind of language in which it may be conveyed.

I have the honor my lord to represent upon this occasion, the American Bible Society, by whom I have been delegated to congratulate the sister society of France on her past success, and to assure her, that the place which she holds in the sympathies and affections of her elder sister in the west is second to none! I would, that another and worthier representative had been chosen, or that my head were frosted with the winters of three score and ten, that weight of years might have combined with the warmth and zeal of youth, to express the ardency of her affection and esteem; but since, by the grace of God, I am what I am, I dared not suffer any consideration of the weakness of the creature, to interfere with the promise of Him, who "out of weakness can make strong, and call forth things that are not, as though they were."

The statement which has been read has briefly sketched the leading outlines of the last report of the American Bible Society; and yet exalted as must be the views of all who heard it, concerning her great success, I am proud to say, that were your lordship to visit our happy shore, you would find cause to exclaim with the queen of the south, when beholding the glory of Solomon—"the half was not told me!" Truly my lord, "the word of God has free course among us,"—"it runs,"—it outstrips the wind—"and it is glorified!" Opposition, which for a time showed its hideous shape, and Proteus-like, assumed another and another form, has now quit the field;—or, if objectors still remain, they are like the scattered fragments of a broken enemy hanging on the careless outskirts of the victorious army by whom they have been conquered for the mere purpose of teasing, by cowardly and fruitless annoyance, those whom they cannot overcome:—every anniversary is with us a jubilee; we then indent another and another to the thousand triumphs with which the monument of its far spread fame is covered!

There was a phrase, my lord, in the statement I alluded to, with respect to America, to which I would offer a brief remark. You have been pleased to style it a free country; it is so; but, my lord, the liberty which reigns there, is not peculiar to America; it is the privilege of *kingdoms* as well as *republics*—and the British and Foreign Bible Society, "which is the mother of us all," has demonstrated, that the more the people are acquainted with the sacredness of the relation in which they stand "to the powers which be, and are ordained of God," the firmer are the pillars of that authority under which they are governed—this relation can only be truly made known by that very gospel which is the sole object of the bible society to disseminate. The bible, my lord, the bible, I repeat it, is suited to every political meridian; to the towering spirit of the high-minded republican it holds up no sceptre, but the sceptre of that monarch whose "kingdom is not of this world;" while to the subjects of royalty it proclaims the first law of the throne, "render unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's." In the camp it softens the rage of war by the sweet command of peace, "love your enemies;" while in the cabinet it mollifies the asperity of national pride by that injunction of eternal justice, "do unto all men as ye would that they should do unto you."

The report of the Protestant Bible Society affords a pleasing testimony, (if testimony were needed,) that the bible society is the cause of God! I shall return to the land from whence I came, with a heart warmed with what I have seen and heard to-day, and there, in a language with which I am more familiar, communicate the glad news, that in France, notwithstanding the torrent of infidelity which have been poured forth within the last thirty years, and which threatened to deluge the land—a spark still survived which "many waters could not quench," and that now there are more than seven thousand men who have not bowed the knee to the image of Baal!" I shall tell them, my lord, that in France there are men who, not affected by the giddy pinnacle upon which high descent and noble birth have placed them, have laid their honor, their reputation, their wealth, at the foot of the cross, counting it their greatest honour to "bear the burden and heat" of this glorious day, in which the Sun of Righteousness is shining in his strength; in a word, my lord, I shall tell them that in France there are kindred souls to those which dwell in trans-Atlantic bosoms, and that many a heart is tuned in full accordance with the angels message, "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will to men!"

Mention has been made in your report of the decease of our lamented Boudinot, the late president of the American Bible Society, you have sympathized with us in our loss. Although time has lent its mellowing hand to alleviate our grief, yet still we mourn! He was, in a sense, one of you; he became one of us; but God has put in his claim against us both, and taken him to himself! He has been removed to a brighter scene, to a higher mount than Pisgah's top, from whence he may behold the progress of that cause which was the pabulum of the last years of his life, and kept him above the power of death! But I dare not trust myself to enlarge on this tender theme; you will meet him, my lord, after you have ceased from your work and labour of love, as he has done from his! I, too, look forward to that scene; till then I have no expectation of seeing your lordship more, nor this august assembly over which you so worthily preside; but there we shall meet again! Oh, that we may all be found faithful at that day, and counted worthy to be crowned with glory, and honour, and immortality, and eternal life! Then shall we join the song of the redeemed "unto him that loved us and washed us from our sins in his own blood, and made us kings and priests unto God and His Father, to Him, be glory and dominion for ever and ever, amen."

REPLY OF MONS. BILLING.

Sir,—A more eloquent tongue than my own, should have responded to the affecting address, which has just been read in your name by our beloved colleague, Mr. Wilder, but the worthy assesseur, who expected to perform this duty, being prevented by his official engagemements from attending our anniversary, the office devolves on me; from this circumstance you, sir, and the audience will excuse the brevity and imperfection of my address.

The Protestant Bible Society of Paris, cannot but feel deep emotion, to see among the number of distinguished characters that have honored this anniversary with their presence, a young preacher of the word of God, who has crossed the Atlantic ocean to offer to us the expression of brotherly affection in behalf of the Bible Society of the United States—a society, which from the immense territory it embraces, the number of its auxiliaries and the success that has crowned its efforts, occupies one of the first places in that vast system which now encompasses the whole globe, and which, by deriving from the wonderful art of printing every possible aid for the dissemination of the bible, promotes the taste for reading it among christians, and publishes it in their native tongues to the nations, now plunged in the darkness of idolatry.

The sacred scriptures were conveyed to the shores of your continent, by the nation by whom it was first discovered, and in part conquered. The horrible circumstances, under which the gospel was first presented to the monarch of the Mexican empire, we need not now call to mind. They were the fruit of human passions, let loose by war, and by the thirst for conquest. Let us beware of attributing them to religion. The spirit of genuine christianity is mild and tolerant, it forms the basis of civilized society, and its propagation among the idolaters, never had, and never can have permanent success, but when established in a manner worthy of its heavenly origin.

Your happy country, sir, was peopled by Europeans who fled their native land to avoid religious persecution. France has furnished her share in this population. You bring this to our recollection, in naming the pious Boudinot, the first president of your society, to whose memory we have already paid a just tribute. The times are changed in France, as well as in England, and, to speak only of our own country, you now behold us, sir, re-established in all our rights civil and religious. Under the sceptre of the august dynasty, to which the destinies of the kingdom have been for so many ages confided, we not only enjoy our peculiar worship as publicly as christians who profess the religion of the state, but also all those institutions which spring from freedom of religious worship, and, among others, the one on whose anniversary we are this day assembled; where we hear what is doing throughout the world for the increased diffusion of the Holy Scriptures, and have opportunity of contributing to it according to our means. The situation in which our government places us, by the laws of the kingdom, is not less favourable than that of protestants in other countries in Europe, where the royal family and the majority of the subjects profess a different religion, and in which the progress of knowledge is not so far advanced as in our own country. Public opinion we dare believe is in our favour; for our object is simple; it seeks no concealment; we discuss our measures publicly: we meddle not with political questions. We are humble agents in the advancement of his kingdom, who repeatedly declared "my kingdom is not of this world," and who taught his disciples to pray to their heavenly Father, "Thy kingdom come."

Our prayers, sir, accompany you to your country. May this voyage have the happy effect on your health, which you anticipated in undertaking it! May you long live to exercise the sacred functions of the office you have assumed, and may your countrymen realize the great expectations excited by the commencement of your ministry.

Permit me here to add my expressions of regard for your countryman, Mr. Wilder, who has, on this occasion, presented your address, and who after a long residence in France, is about to revisit his native land. It is with the most lively regret that we lose the co-operation of a man, so zealous for every thing that tends to advance the interests of piety, who knows how to proportion his contributions not only to his fortune but to the wants of the numerous institutions which he has aided us in forming—a christian in whom simplicity of manners, and all the domestic virtues are in harmony with the doctrines which he professes and propagates. In whatever place he may hereafter reside, we assure him that we shall ever remember him, and shall each, in the particular sphere in which we act, strive to be imbued with the spirit which animates him, and to amitate his conduct.

The Eleventh Commandment.

Some years since a clergyman being on a journey stopped one Saturday evening at a village, with a view of spending the sabbath with the minister, who invited him to preach. The stranger requested, as preparatory to his discourse, an account of the state of his society, and was informed that it was divided in sentiment—that jealousy, discord and hatred prevailed; and that many were displeased with their minister, who had in vain used every method to bring them to a sense of their duty. He then retired to his study, and nothing further was said on the subject until they were on their way to church, when the stranger was asked from what text he intended to preach. 'I think,' said he, 'I shall preach from the *Eleventh Commandment*.' 'The eleventh commandment!' replied the other in surprise, 'there are but ten.' 'I rather think,' returned the stranger, 'I shall preach from the eleventh.' This reply, and his persisting in it, almost determined the other to request his silence; he concluded, however, to let him proceed. He began his exercises with that order and zeal which clearly proved him to be a man of sound judgment and deep penetration of thought; his prayer was appropriate, solemn and impressive; and the mystery was unveiled when he pronounced the following text: '*A new commandment I give unto you, that you love one another.*' He urged the necessity of brotherly love and christian meekness with such fervency and zeal, so clearly pointed out their beneficial influence on society, and so forcibly contrasted these virtues and their effect, with their contrary vices and their effects, that he fully convinced them of their error, and restored them to harmony and friendship.—Would not the Eleventh Commandment be a proper subject of discussion in all moral and religious societies, and would not the observance of it tend greatly to promote the happiness of mankind?

A clergyman, who is in the habit of preaching in different parts of the country, was not long since at an inn, where he observed a horse jockey trying to take in a simple gentleman, by imposing upon him a broken winded horse for a sound one. The parson knew the bad character of the jockey, and taking the gentleman aside told him to be cautious of the person he was dealing with. The gentleman finally declined the purchase, and the jockey, quite nettled, observed—'Parson, I had much rather hear you *preach*, than see you privately interfere in bargains between man and man, in this way.' 'Well,' replied the parson, 'if you had been where you ought to have been, last Sunday, you might have heard me *preach*.' 'Where was that?' inquired the jockey. 'In the *State Prison*,' retorted the clergyman.

Boston Ev. Gaz.

NO—What a world of mischief has been suffered because of the difficulty, in certain cases, of pronouncing the monosyllable NO! Many a poor man might have now been rich, if he had had the courage to say NO when he was asked to put his name to a sharper's paper. Many a poor drunken wretch might this day have been sober, respectable and happy, if he had replied NO to the solicitation "Take hold! drink!"—And many a poor girl in the world has found out by sad experience, that she has not made sufficient use of NO.

Excessive wealth is neither glory nor happiness. The cold and sordid wretch who thinks only of himself; who draws his head within his shell and never puts it out, but for the purpose of lucre and ostentation—who looks upon his fellow creatures not only without sympathy, but with arrogance and insolence, as if they were made to be vassals, and he was made to be their lord—as if they were formed for no other purpose than to pamper his avarice, or to contribute to his aggrandizement—such a man may be rich, but trust me that he can never be happy, nor virtuous, nor great. There is in fortune a golden mean, which is the appropriate region of virtue and intelligence. Be content with that: and if the horn of plenty overflow, let its droppings fall upon your fellow men; let them fall, like the droppings of honey in the wilderness, to cheer the faint and way-worn pilgrim. I wish you indeed to be distinguished; but wealth is not essential to distinction. Look at the illustrious patriots, philosophers and philanthropists, who in various ages have blessed the world; was it their wealth that made them great?—Where was the wealth of Aristides, of Socrates, of Plato, of Epaminondas, of Fabricius, of Cincinnatus, and a countless host upon the rolls of fame? Their wealth was in the mind and the heart. Those are the treasures by which they have been immortalized, and such alone are the treasures by that are worth a serious struggle.

Wirt.

Hillsborough Masonic Lottery.

ALL persons indebted for lottery tickets are requested to come forward and pay off their debts on or before the 20th day of July next; otherwise they may expect to find their bonds placed in the hands of a collector.

The Managers.

June 30. 77—3w

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to *Wm. P. Clancy & Co.* and also to *Clancy & Alsobrook*, are particularly requested to call and make payment as soon as possible, as the firm of Clancy & Alsobrook is by mutual consent dissolved, and the business will be brought to a close as soon as possible.

The business of both concerns will be settled by David B. Alsobrook, who will continue to do business at the same place.

Wm. P. Clancy & Co.
Clancy & Alsobrook.

July 1. 77—

ADVERTISEMENT.

MR POLLOK wishing to sell all the land he owns in the county of Orange, Notice is hereby given to all persons who may wish to purchase either the whole or any part, that if they leave information thereof, directed to me and left at the store of Messrs. Sneed & Co. in Hillsborough, I will be up there in the course of next month, when their wishes shall be attended to. The land will be sold low, and on accommodating credit, in such parcels as may suit the convenience of those who live adjoining it. Good security will be required.

John Devereux.

Raleigh, June 27. 77—3w

To all whom it may concern.

ALL the lands sold for Direct Taxes under the several acts of congress passed the 2d day of August, 1813, the 9th day of February, 1815, and the 5th day of March, 1816, and purchased on behalf of the United States, may be redeemed at any time within two years from the end of the last session of congress (March, 1823); through me, as regards the property of residents in the second and eighth collection districts of North-Carolina, and through the clerks of the United States district courts, at Edenton, Newbern and Wilmington, as regards the property of non-residents.

John Van Hook, jr.

Collector of the 2d and 8th Districts, and designated Collector of N. Carolina.

Collector's office, June, 1823. 76—4w

LAND FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale two hundred acres of land on the head waters of Hyco and Eno, adjoining the lands of Asahel Moore and others, and am willing to take a fair price for it. Mr. Moore will show the land. Application may be made to Jonathan P. Sneed, esq. of Hillsborough, or to me in Oxford.

Wm. M. Sneed.

may 6. 69—2a

For Sale, on a long Credit,

A TRACT of Land, on Collin's creek in this county, twelve miles south of Hillsborough, containing

Eleven hundred Acres,

about two hundred of which are cleared; it is extremely well watered, having a creek which makes quite through the main body of the land, with numerous branches. It is well adapted to the culture of corn, wheat, oats, and especially cotton: and has on it a large and convenient dwelling house, a stone kitchen, a shedded barn, and other out houses.

Elijah Graves.

Orange county, May 27. 72—6w

ATTENTION!

To the Officers composing the Back Creek Battalion.

YOU will order the companies under your respective commands, to attend a battalion muster at Mason Hall, on Wednesday the 23d day of July next, armed and equipped as the law directs, to parade precisely at 11 o'clock. The officers, non-commissioned officers, and musicians, to attend the day previous, equipped for drill.

David Tate,

Col. Com. Second Orange Reg.

June 9. 74—

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining at the Post-Office in Chapel Hill, N. C. July 1, 1823.

A	George Johnston.
Moses Atwater, 2	K
Willis W. Alston,	Bryan Kittrall,
John R. Allison,	Rev. S. K. Kollock, 2
Benjamin H. Alston.	L
B	Richard W. Long, 2
John D. Barr, 2	M
William Barbee, 3	William M'Cawley,
C. Barbee,	John M'Clain, esq.
Thomas Bond,	William H. Meritt,
Elizabeth Benjamin,	Henry Meritt.
George Bevill,	O
Ransom Baldwin,	Geo. Oldham, esq. 2
James Bryan,	John Oldham, esq.
George S. Bolner.	Wm. Oldham, esq.
C	P
Samuel E. Chapman	Charles Parish,
Jesse Carter.	Thomas Pugh,
F	Edmond R. Pitt,
Joseph Fennill,	Lewis Parton.
Mary Flintoff,	R
Richard L. Fearn, 2	Nimrod Ragsdale.
G	S
Robert M. Galloway,	William R. Smith,
Thomas G. Graham,	David M. Saunders.
H	T
Lee Haywood,	Ezekiel Trice,
John Hatchett.	Jonathan Tripp.
J	W
Lee Johnston,	John C. White.

H. Thompson, *P. M.*

Chapel Hill, July 1, 1823. 78—3w